Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

author has found in these (white glacier clay and other fresh water clays) a much smaller number of foraminifera, some of which are certain to belong to the underlying older formations of the Tertiary and Quaternary ages. This is just the reverse of what is the case in the marine deposits, in which foraminifera are abundant and in which specimens belonging to the older formations are exceedingly rare.

These minute animal remains, therefore, give important evidence as to (1) the physical condition under which deposits are made, whether in the open sea, fiords, or in lakes; (2) the climatic conditions, and (sometimes) (3) the geological age.

An appendix contains an annotated catalogue of the 86 species of the foraminifera found in the marine diluvium of Denmark; a map indicates the localities where the samples of the drift examined have been taken, and a plate illustrates several species, one of which is new.

The paper is evidently prepared with care and after a thorough study of the previous work of other geologists in the same field, and after critical observations on many localities by the author himself. A cautious conservatism pervades the statement of facts and arguments. While expressing his belief that the drift in Denmark can best be explained as the result of three separate glacial periods, Mr. Madsen seems to take particular care not to overrate the significance of such observations as support this theory, and to treat this as a question still in need of a positive answer from that country.

J. A. UDDEN.

Om Lommalerans ålder. By N. O. HOLST and JOH. CHR. MOBERG (Sveriges geologiska undersökning, Afhandlingar och uppsatser, No. 149).

One of the localities in southern Sweden regarded as furnishing evidence for an interglacial period is near Lomma station on the coast of Öre sound. Excavations have here been made into a clay, which furnishes material for the manufacture of brick and cement. The deposit is about twelve feet in thickness, it is bedded and lies at a level of about 45 feet above the sea and about 28 feet above the highest postglacial beaches in the vicinity. The authors have lately studied the locality critically, and maintain that the Lomma clay is a marine glacial deposit, and not interglacial, as De Geer contends.

The evidence presented in support of their views is, in the first place, the absence of any overlying till. An overlying till of insignificant thickness has been observed, as it appears, by only one geologist (Tullberg) in one single locality, and the authors say that this observation was a misinterpretation of the facts. The supposed later till is described as a stony sand, perhaps somewhat "kneaded" into the underlying clay. It is not of morainic nature. It would, at all events, be unlikely that morainic material should have been left by an ice-sheet in one single locality, while nearly all of the clay in the vicinity remained uncovered and undisturbed. The prevalence of arctic conditions at the time of the making of the clay is indicated by the presence throughout the deposit of *gadus polaris*, SABINE, and the marine origin of the clay is evident from the presence of the same fossil and also by the presence of small fragments of marine *coscinodiscus*, of fragmentary spicules of *spongia*, and of no less than 33 species of foraminifera. Attention is called to the fact that the Lomma clay in many respects resembles the glacial clay of central Sweden, and the authors regard it as equivalent to the laminated clays near Sandhammaren and of several other places on the southeast coast of southern Sweden.

The foraminifera of the Lomma clay have been made an object of special investigation by Victor Madsen. From the comparative scarcity of these remains in this clay (such remains being found in abundance in shallow marine deposits in Scandinavia), from the disintegrated condition in which they are often found, and from the total absence of the largest species, he concludes that the tests were transported to their present place, by currents, from their real habitat, and that the clay was probably laid down on the bottom of a bay somewhat shut off from communication with the open sea. The identified forms are referred, with some hesitation, to a late stage in the glacial age, or, in the words of the author, "they bear a late glacial stamp."

J. A. U.

Har det funnits mera änn en Istid i Sverige? [Has there been more than one ice period in Sweden?] af N. O. HOLST, Sveriges Geologiska Undersökning, Stockholm, 1895, 56 pp.

The spirit and method of this discussion, which is essentially a restatement of familiar arguments against the divisibility of the glacial period, are shown by the opening sentence "Even in the domain of